

The coalition must also follow the money and take actions to halt all financing for militant jihadists from banks, oil revenues, and states sponsoring terrorism. The coalition must be united long term behind a goal of a world where today's oppression, intolerance, violence, brainwashing, and genocide give way to liberty, religious and ethnic tolerance, and opportunity for all, regardless of one's sex, faith, or ethnicity.

The coalition must also address the root causes of the cancer, something we have been avoiding up until now, something that presents an additional challenge of monumental proportions. This means correcting conditions that become recruitment tools for jihadist organizations.

Impoverished areas, especially those with disadvantaged Muslim populations, must evolve to where they can provide information, education, skills training, and economic opportunities for their young people to counter environmental conditions that are so ripe for radicalization by radical jihadists.

These challenges are huge, even generational. Handouts are not the answer, in my view. The coalition must address these issues with the nations involved and with moderate Muslim leaders, providing assistance wherever possible. Ultimately, the battle for the hearts and minds must be won by voices of moderation and opportunity in rejection of extremist voices who offer only hatred and bloodshed.

□ 2015

Schools and hospitals and, yes, even mosques must condemn and combat violence and militant jihad.

Moderate Muslim leaders must be encouraged to speak out against extremism.

This does require courage. And as moderate Muslims emerge, the coalition must stand ready to defend and support them against those who would try to silence their voices.

Over time, any and all teachings of hatred and intolerance must be brought to an end.

As with cancer in our bodies, the worst thing to do is to deny it, ignore it, minimize it, or hope that it will just go away on its own. Or fail to call it by its proper name. And when a cancer metastasizes, we must accept that we cannot cut it out in one location.

For decades, we have been fighting the cancer of militant Islamism sort of like playing Whac-A-Mole. Whenever an Islamic threat pops up of radical nature, be it in the Near East or in the Middle East, New York, London, Nigeria, Sudan, Southeast Asia, or elsewhere, be it an organized effort or even a lone wolf, we react to it and try to smash it away, only to see another Whac-A-Mole pop up soon after in a different location.

After decades of rising Islamism, the Middle and Near East regions have seen leadership voids filled by Islamic radicals. As despots are threatened or driven out by revolutions or internal civil wars, the resulting voids are being filled by others, many of whom are bad

players. Often the new leaders are worse than those they replace.

Transforming nations from totalitarian rule to a sustainable form of representative governance poses huge challenges, as we have seen in recent years.

This challenge will not end with the elimination of ISIS. Am I overstating my concerns? I don't think so.

I am convinced that America must lead the civilized world and accept the nature and breadth and complexity of global militant Islamism and call it by its name. And lead a coalition resolved to stay the course and end this cancer once and for all.

We must stop kicking this cancer down the road to jeopardize future generations.

It is neither naive nor idealistic to suggest that the world must unite behind the long-term goal of ending radical global militant Islamism. Because the alternative is simply not acceptable.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

GREEN THE ECONOMY: SAVE THE WORLD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the gentleman from California (Mr. SWALWELL) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. SWALWELL of California. When it comes to climate change, we are facing a stark choice in America. We can do nothing and see if it happens or we can do something, protect our children, and actually grow jobs and our economy.

If you believe climate change is not happening, if you are a denier of climate change, you do not need to listen any further.

But I do have a wall that I would like to put your name on. I call it the Wall of Climate Denial. Heck, let's put this wall on the National Mall. And I would like to invite all my colleagues across the aisle to put their names on it. And that way our children and grandchildren can visit this wall decades from now and see for themselves who acted on climate change and who stood in the way.

If we act, we can start to change course, and that wall would only be a monument to a way of thinking that was on the wrong side of science.

If we do not act, it will be a monument to those responsible for the massive loss of human life and economic productivity. It will also be, if we do not act, likely, a wall that is underwater.

Global climate change is one of the greatest challenges that we face. And I agree with the previous speaker: there is no question one of the most immediate threats that we face in our country right now is defeating and wiping from this Earth ISIL.

But one of the longest-term threats to our own energy security and our existence is global climate change.

Last September, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change re-

leased a report which states with a 95 percent certainty that human activities are responsible for climate change.

This report was based on a rigorous review of thousands of scientific papers published by over 800 of the world's leading scientists making it clear that if we do not act on climate change, if we don't take the necessary steps to halt this change, the repercussions for humans across this globe and the environment will be catastrophic.

We need to move forward now at this moment to take the necessary steps to combat the warming of our planet before these impacts become inevitable.

I represent the East Bay in California, where people understand the effects of climate change and are willing to do whatever is necessary to take the big steps, do the big things, take some risk to address this and grow our economy.

We are facing big energy challenges in this country and around the world. But we know that our old, dirty methods are not sustainable.

We know that the dynamics of the energy marketplace are shifting. Far from being stagnant and hopeless, we are now seeing an unprecedented amount and an unprecedented pace of change that was unpredictable even a few years ago.

For instance, renewables are penetrating at a remarkable rate, with growth in wind alone outpacing natural gas in 2012.

Our responsibility is to make sure that our country is prepared for whatever changes the markets may experience.

Overreliance on a limited range of technologies and finite resources is unreasonable. We know that the United States consumes 25 percent of the world's oil. But, at best, we only have 3 percent of the U.S. oil reserves. This is not a problem that we can drill our way out of. That is only a short-term bridge.

Our strength will lay in our ability to transition to new, cleaner, more sustainable resource energy future.

We must be competitive and not let ourselves get behind. As Washington bickers, our competitors are pulling out every imaginable stop to capitalize on the booming clean-energy economy.

It is time for us to get serious about creating green energy policy to enable us to compete more globally.

A recent article in The New York Times over the weekend pointed out how far ahead our European friends are. Germany will soon be getting 30 percent, 30 percent of their power, from renewable sources. By contrast, in 2013, renewable sources of energy accounted for only about 10 percent of the United States' energy consumption and 13 percent of electricity generation.

Are we any less capable than Germany of harnessing the energy from the wind and the sun?

I believe, Madam Speaker, we are not. We are not less capable. But right now, we might be less willing.

Step one in addressing climate change is admitting that it is a problem. Too often in Washington we see this false choice, this debate that if we accept climate change as a problem, then it is going to kill jobs, and we should do, therefore, nothing about it.

But if we don't accept climate change as a problem, we will never be singing off the same sheet of music. Once we sing off the same sheet of music, we can start to take the steps necessary to address that climate change is indeed a problem.

There is overwhelming consensus among scientists across our globe that it is a problem.

Here is what we know: the current warming trend is a particular concern because it is very likely that it is based on human-induced activities.

The heat-trapping nature of carbon dioxide and other gases was demonstrated in the mid-19th century. Ice cores drawn from Greenland, Antarctica, and tropical mountain glaciers show that the Earth's climate responds to changes in solar output, and the Earth's orbit, and in greenhouse gas levels. They also show that in the past, large changes in climate happened very quickly, geologically speaking—in tens of years, not millions or thousands.

How about sea-level rise? Global sea level rose about 17 centimeters, that is just under 7 inches, in the last century.

As far as global temperature rise, all three major levels of global surface temperatures showed that the Earth has warmed since 1880. Most of this warming occurred since 1970, with 20 of the warmest years having occurred since 1981, and with 10 of the warmest years occurring in the past 12.

The oceans are also rising and warming. The oceans have absorbed much of this increased heat, with the top 700 meters of ocean showing a warming of 0.302 degrees Fahrenheit since 1969.

Extreme events, the number of record high temperature events in the United States, have been increasing, while the number of record low temperature events has been decreasing, since 1950. The U.S. has also witnessed increasing numbers of intense windfall events.

So once we can address and accept that climate change is occurring, we can end this false debate of, do we do anything or do we do something?

And I submit to America that if we do something, not only can we address climate change, save the world, protect our children, we can actually create jobs.

My district is home to several businesses and initiatives that are fighting to green our economy and combat global warming but that are also economically successful.

In my district, we have a program called i-GATE, or the Innovation for Green Advanced Transportation Excellence. I-GATE is a regional incubator

in the Tri-Valley specializing in growing green technology startups. With a network that includes two national laboratories, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratories, with over 7,000 scientists, investors, and advisers, and leading universities and corporate partners, i-GATE has created a unique ecosystem for growing the startups that are working to address our biggest energy challenges.

The startups that i-GATE incubates are working to create better lithium ion batteries, provide region- and crop-specific information to farmers on how climate change could change and affect their crop revenue, and create low-cost diagnostics to screen for life-threatening diseases.

We also have an interesting company that I had the opportunity to visit at their ribbon-cutting called Siluria Technologies. It is in Hayward, California. And they are pioneering the commercial production of fuels and chemicals made from clean, abundant natural gas and renewable methane.

Since its opening in 2013, Siluria has already demonstrated how their technology can be employed to produce gasoline, an achievement that paves the way for the first such commercial facilities producing liquid fuels in 2017.

This year, Siluria unveiled a first-of-its-kind development for producing cleaner fuels from natural gas and renewable methane.

This accomplishment is an important milestone in moving forward. It represents the last scale upstep prior to full commercialization of Siluria platform technology.

Then there is UltraCell. James Kaschmitter, a former employee of Lawrence Livermore National Lab, founded the company UltraCell in Livermore, California. They are designated as a veteran-owned small business, making compact high power, long endurance, off-grid portable power.

I also want to tell you the story of a small business in Dublin, California. I visited this small business when they put solar panels on their rooftop just a few weeks ago.

Now, their business owner is admittedly a pretty conservative guy. And so I asked him, I said: "You're putting solar on your rooftop. You know, solar is often affiliated with addressing climate change and investing in renewables, and sometimes conservatives don't always agree with that."

Well, the business owner told me: "Eric, this is going to reduce my energy bill, which is about the equivalent cost of a supermarket, by hundreds of thousands of dollars every year."

□ 2030

He used a small company in my district called Cool Earth Solar which also came out of our national laboratories; so they used federally-funded research dollars that were put into our national laboratories, and then they transferred that out to the private

market and created this technology that a small conservative business owner is using in my district to save money so he can create more jobs. We can green the economy, save the world, and protect our planet for our children.

Cool Earth Solar joined with the Livermore Valley Open Campus and Sandia National Laboratories in a public-private partnership to make solar energy more affordable and accessible. Sandia National Laboratories researchers, with the laboratory's solar energy program, are testing and helping bring to market their innovative technology which uses cheaper and fewer materials to capture solar energy so that it is more affordable for small business owners, like the one in Dublin at All American Label, so that they can save money and create more jobs.

Then there are the two national laboratories. Sandia National Laboratories is home to the Combustion Research Facility. The Combustion Research Facility is a public-private partnership, and I stress these public-private partnerships because the Federal Government cannot do this alone.

We could spend the money on the basic research to get this to the marketplace, but we need faithful, committed actors in the private sector to make this successful. It is a public-private collaboration with industry, including General Motors, Cummins, ExxonMobil, and Caterpillar.

The facility focuses on the advanced combustion strategies required by industry to develop a new generation of high-efficiency clean engines.

Then there is the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory which is also in my district, and it is home to the National Ignition Facility, also known as NIF. NIF is the largest and most energetic inertial confinement fusion device built to date, and it is the largest laser in the world. Fusion holds the promise of providing a practically limitless supply of clean energy to the world.

Across the country, there are other national laboratories, including Argonne National Laboratory, which is the home to the Joint Center for Energy Storage Research.

This world class research is working towards developing new technologies that move beyond lithium ion batteries and store at least five times more energy than today's battery, at one-fifth the cost. Then there is the Idaho National Laboratory, managing the Feedstock Process Demonstration Unit.

Look at this: across America, different laboratories are harnessing their local resources. The PDU provides an industrial-scale research system for testing feedstock formulation processes, collecting process data, and producing larger quantities of formulated feedstocks for conversion testing, a key step to getting a new biofuel to the market.

There are also very interesting ventures across America taking place in a bipartisan way to address climate

change. Launched in October 2013, the Risky Business project focuses on quantifying and publicizing the economic risks from the impacts of a changing climate.

Risky Business was cochaired by a bipartisan group of leaders, Hank Paulson, Michael Bloomberg, and Tom Steyer. The Risky Business project has found that our economy is vulnerable to an overwhelming number of risks from climate change and that the current path will only make these risks worse.

Climate change is our planet's way of charging compound interest. They find that the longer we wait to pay down our climate debt, the more it will cost the American economy, and the harder it gets to adapt. There is no such thing, they find, as "business as usual" and that the only path forward for businesses and individuals is to act now to reduce these risks.

Their assessment found that, if we act immediately, we can still avoid some of the worst impacts and significantly reduce the odds of costly, catastrophic climate outcomes, but only if we start changing our business and public policy decisions today.

They are calling on American business leaders and investors to get into the game, to get into the game of climate investment. America's businesses are fully capable of rising to this challenge of climate change, and we must do more now, just as we are seeing done in Germany.

This is not a problem for another day. The investments that we are making today, this week, this month, this year will determine our economic future.

They point to short-term problems and long-term problems. In the short term, we are going to see the cost of coastal property and infrastructure. Within the next 15 years, higher sea levels combined with a storm surge will likely increase the average annual cost of coastal storms along the Eastern coast and the Gulf of Mexico by \$2 billion to \$3.5 billion. Adding in potential changes in hurricane activity, the likely increase in annual losses grows to about \$7.3 billion.

How about agriculture? California is the largest agriculture State in the country. A defining characteristic of agriculture in the United States is its ability to adapt, but the adaptation challenge going forward for certain farmers in specific counties in the Midwest and in the South will be significant.

Without adaptation, some midwestern and southern counties could still see a decline in yields of more than 10 percent over the next 5 to 25 years should they continue to sow corn, wheat, soy, and cotton, with a 1 in 20 chance of yield losses of these crops of more than 20 percent.

Most importantly, energy. Greenhouse-driven changes in temperature will likely necessitate the construction of up to 95 gigawatts of new power gen-

eration capacity over the next 5 to 25 years, the equivalent of roughly 200 average coal or natural gas-fired power plants, costing residential and commercial ratepayers up to \$12 billion a year.

Then there are the large-scale losses to coastal property and infrastructure. If we continue on this current path, by 2050, between \$66 billion and \$106 billion worth of existing coastal property will likely be below sea level nationwide, with \$238 billion to \$507 billion worth of property below sea level by 2100.

Who is standing in the way of climate change action? We know who they are. We know this family. Koch Industries spent over \$25 million in campaign contributions by the end of 2013.

They have spent over \$84 million in lobbying as of the end of 2013. Americans for Prosperity does not have to fully disclose spending since, technically, it is a not-for-profit entity; so the numbers are actually truly unknown.

The Koch brothers have funneled \$67 million to groups who deny climate change and actively try to delay policies and regulations aimed at stopping global warming.

The Koch brothers run oil refineries and control thousands of miles of pipeline, giving them a massive personal financial stake in the fossil fuel industry.

Koch-owned Flint Hills Resources, a subsidiary, owns refineries in Alaska, Minnesota, and Texas that process more than 800,000 barrels of crude oil daily. The company owns a 3 percent stake in the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System, 4,000 miles of oil and products pipelines in the United States, and an 80,000 barrels per day refinery in Rotterdam.

In addition, Koch Industries has held multiple leases on the polluting tar sands of Alberta, Canada, since the 1990s, and the Koch Pipeline Company operates the pipelines that carry the tar sands from Canada into Minnesota and Wisconsin, where Koch's Flint Hills Resources owns oil refineries.

It is time that we have real campaign finance reform in this country. It is time that we pass a constitutional amendment that reverses the decision in Citizens United. It is time that we take the influence that Koch Industries has on policymakers to standing up for climate change.

It is also time that we end this false debate. Let's accept that climate change is truly happening. Let's believe in the science, the overwhelming majority of scientists who accept that it is happening. Let's move past that debate.

Once we move past that debate, let's have the real debate: What do we do next? How do we address climate change without killing jobs in America? How do we invest in our own energy resources?

It is often said that, "Well, if the sun doesn't shine and the wind doesn't

blow, there is not much you can do with renewables." Well, there is great research taking place in our national laboratories and in the private sector to better store renewables, to use fuel storage methods for our renewables. Let's look at better investments and fuel storage renewables.

We have a unique opportunity in this country to do something. The cost of doing nothing is too great. The cost of doing nothing means leaving our children a future that is more insecure. The cost of doing nothing means spending more money in defense because we don't have our own energy resources that we can draw from, making us more vulnerable to people across oceans who aren't necessarily our allies to receive our energy resources.

The cost of doing nothing means our entire planet could one day be under water. We have an opportunity to do something. We can green our economy. We can create jobs.

My district is not unique. There are great minds across our country who can answer this call for action. There are great minds who can create jobs in every district in this country through wind, solar, fuel storage, and other alternatives to dirty fossil fuels. I believe in an all-of-the-above energy approach.

We should not just pull the plug immediately on fossil fuels; but, if we don't look forward, as our ally Germany is doing—30 percent renewable consumption by the end of 2014, 30 percent. If we don't look forward in that way, we will pay a steep, steep price.

Let's build that climate wall—I hope there aren't many names on it. Let's build that wall of climate denial. If you truly believe we should do nothing, if you believe the answer is to just cover our eyes, put our fingers in our ears, bury our heads in the sand, and just reject all of the science, that wall will likely be under water.

But America is too great. America has always responded to changing science and has always harnessed our own resources. I believe we can seize on this opportunity. We can green our economy, save the world, and leave a better planet for our children.

With that, Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

BOSNIA TODAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2013, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, last week Congressman TRENT FRANKS and I had an important meeting with Reis Emeritus Dr. Mustafa Ceriç, the former Grand Mufti of the Islamic community of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Dr. Ceriç is internationally recognized and renowned as a man of peace, a leader in interreligious dialogue. For example, in 2008, he led the Muslim delegation to the Catholic-Islamic Forum,